THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No 1004

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, July 11, 1774.

Remainder of LETTER IV.

To the INHABITANTS of the British Colonies in AMERICA.

See pa. 524

BRETHREN,

SURELY you cannot doubt at this time, my countrymen, but that the people of the *Massachusets-Bay* are suffering in a cause ‖ common to us all; and therefore, that we ought immediately to concert the most prudent measures for their relief and our own safety.

Our interest depending on the present controversy is unspeakably valuable. We have not the least prospect of human assistance. The passion of despotism raging like a plague, for about seven years past, has spread with unusual malignity through *Europe*. *Corsica*, *Poland* and *Sweden*, have sunk beneath it. The remaining spirit of freedom, that lingered and languished in the Parliaments of *France*, has lately expired, by the new modelling their Parliaments. What kingdom or state interposed for the relief of their distressed fellow creatures? The contagion has at length reached *Great-Britain*. Her statesmen emulate the *Nimrods* of the earth and wish to become "mighty hunters" in the woods of *America*. What kingdom or state will interpose for our relief? The preservation of our freedom and every attending blessing must be wrought out, under Providence, *by ourselves*. Let not this consideration discourage us. We cannot be false to each other, without being false to ourselves. We have the firmest foundation of union and fidelity—that we wish to attain the *same* things—to avoid the *same* things. The friendship of others might be precarious, suspected, deceitful.

The infinitely great, wise, and good being, who gave us our existence, certainly formed us for a state of society. He certainly designed us for such a state of society, as would be productive of happiness. Liberty is essential to the happiness of a society, and therefore is our right. The father of mercies never intended men to hold *unlimited* authority over men. ¶ Craft and cruelty have

§ *The act for shutting up the port of Boston orders, that it shall not be opened until peace and obedience to the laws shall be so far restored in the said town of Boston, that the trade of Great-Britain may safely be carried on there, and his Majesty's* DUTIES DULY COLLECTED, *&c. Thus it appears, if the inhabitants renounce the common cause of the colonies, the port may be opened——if they adhere to that cause it will remain shut.* B.

¶ "*To live by one man's* WILL *became the cause of all men's misery*" ——— HOOKER'S *Eccles. Pol.*

"*Is not* universal *misery and ruin the* SAME, *whether it comes from the hands of many or of one?*"

Bishop HOADLY'S Disc. on Gov.

"*Of so contrary an opinion was this good man* (Hooker) *to that of some others, who can never oppose one extreme, without running to another, as bad, if not worse, and think they cannot enough condemn rebellion, without giving the divine sanction to tyranny and oppression. This judgment ought likewise to be of the more weight with such as profess the most profound veneration for the memory of Charles the first, and the honour of the old Church of England: Because this treatise in which it is to be found, was chosen out of many others by that Prince, to be recommended to his children, as the best instructor they could converse with; and was had in such estimation by all contemporary, from the time of its appearance, that it may well pass, not only for his own judgment in particular, but for the judgment of the whole Church of England at that time.*"

Bishop HOADLY ibid.

"*Would not the unhappiness of this nation in particular have been the same, whether a late King alone, or by a* FORMAL LAW, *had subjected it to the religion of Rome, and the* MAXIMS OF FRANCE? *And upon supposition of such an attempt, would not our late deliverance have been as glorious, as great and justifiable, as much wanted, and as truly beneficial, as it was upon the attempt of the King alone? Would not the invitation of the Prince of Orange, the election and meeting of the persons, who make the convention, and the consequent establishment in the Protestant line, have been as requisite and useful? Nay, would not the ends of government have been more effectually answered this way, than by* SUBMISSION *to a* TOTAL DISSOLUTION OF ALL HAPPINESS *at present, and of* ALL HOPES *for the future? How then can it be said, that the ends of government require that degree of submission upon the one supposition, which they are allowed not to do upon the other, when the same* MISERY *and* DESTRUCTION *must follow a submission to both cases, and the same* UNIVERSAL HAPPINESS *must, in both, be the consequence of a just and well-managed defence? Or would the ends of government be destroyed should the miserable condition of the whole people of France, which hath proceeded from the King's being absolute, awaken the thoughts of the wisest heads amongst them, and move them all to exert themselves, so as that those ends should be better answered for the time to come.*"

Bishop HOADLY, ibid.

It was resolved by the House of Commons, that this Bishop, then Mr. Hoadly, and rector of St Peter's Poor, London, "for having often strenuously justified the principles, on which her Majesty and the Nation proceeded in the late happy revolution, had justly merited the favour and recommendation of the House." And accordingly addressed Queen Anne, "that she would be graciously pleased to bestow some dignity in the church on the said Mr. Hoadly, for his eminent services both to the church & state."

"*Whatsoever dishonours human nature, dishonours the policy of a government which permits it; and a free state, which indeed triumphed over simplicity and innocence, in disobedience to his holy laws. The father of mercies never intended us for the slaves of Britons.* Craft and cruelty indeed are striving to brand us with marks infamously denoting us to be their property, as absolutely as their cattle. Their pretensions to a right of such power, not only oppose constitutional principles, but even partake of impiety. The sentence of bondage against us is only issued by the frail OMNIPOTENCE* of *Parliament*.

"*Non sic inflectere sensus*
"*Humanos edicta valent.*" §

We cannot question the *justice* of our cause. This consideration will afford comfort and encouragement to our minds.

Let us therefore, in the first place, humbling ourselves before our gracious creator, devoutly beseech his divine protection of us his afflicted servants, most unreasonably and cruelly oppressed.—Let us seriously reflect on our manifold transgressions, and by a sincere repentance, and an entire amendment of our lives, strive to recommend ourselves to divine favour.

In the next place, let us cherish and cultivate sentiments of brotherly love and tenderness amongst us. To whom under the cope of Heaven, can we look for help in these days of "darkness and trouble," but one to another. O my countrymen! have pity one on another—Have pity on yourselves, and your children. Let us—by every tender tie, I implore you—let us, mutually excuse and forgive each other our weaknesses and prejudices, (for who is free from weaknesses and prejudices?)—and utterly abolishing all former dissentions and distinctions, wisely and kindly unite in one firm band, in one common cause.

If these are any men or any bodies of men on this continent, who think that an accommodation between us and *Great-Britain*, or that their own particular interest, may be advanced by withdrawing themselves from the councils of their countrymen, I would wish them most deliberately to consider the consequences, that may attend such a conduct. What step can possibly be taken more directly tending to *prevent* an accommodation between us and *Great-Britain*, than supplying administration with *proofs of our intestine division?* What do our enemies so ardently wish for, as for these divisions? Has not the *expectation* of these events encouraged the ministry to treat us with such unexampled contempt and barbarity? Will not the *certainty* of these events excite resolutions in them to press us—to take every advantage of a people so industriously studying and labouring to weaken and destroy themselves? Than a minister may with reason call upon the House of Common:—"*now is our time* to stand—to *defy* them—to proceed with *firmness* and *without fear*—to produce a conviction to *All America*, that we are *now in earnest*; and that we will proceed with firmness and rigour——until SHE SHALL BE LAID AT OUR FEET."†

I appeal to every man of common sense, whether any measures will be so likely to induce administration to think of an accommodation with us, as our *unanimity*. Must not, therefore, every measure impeaching the credit and weight of this unanimity in the same degree obstruct all accommodation? Will not every such measure naturally produce *haughtiness*, *perseverance* and *fresh rigour* in our oppressors? Will not *these* still more enrage us, and place us farther from an accommodation? If the *Protection* and *Peace*, we wish to derive from our unanimity be taken from us, by the imprudence of our brethren, who break that unanimity or destroy all respect for it in *Great-Britain*, and thereby encourage her to seize, what she will certainly think, the lucky opportunity for pursuing her blows, what must be the consequence? We held up a shield for our defence. If our brethren have pierced it through and rendered it useless—their indiscretion will, according to the usual course of human affairs, compel us to change the mode of defence, and drive us into all the evils of civil discords.

What advantages can they gain, that can compensate to men of any understanding or virtue, for the miseries occasioned by their bad policy. Their numbers will be too small, in any manner whatever, to controul the sentiments or measures of the people of *America*. Their conduct never can prevent the exertions of these colonies in vindication of their liberty. It may, by provocations, render those exertions more rash and imprudent. But their numbers will be so extravagantly exaggerated, as all facts have been against us, on the other side of the *Atlantic*, that *Great-Britain* may be *deceived* and *emboldened* into measures destructive to herself and to us. We are now strenuously endeavouring, *in a peaceable manner*, by this single *power*—the force of *Unanimity*—to preserve our freedom. Those, who *lessen* that unanimity, *detract* from its force—will *prevent* its *effect*—and must be, therefore, justly chargeable with all the dreadful consequences to these colonies.

The third important consideration, I beg leave to recommend to my countrymen, is to draw such reflections from their situation as will confirm their minds in that manly noble fortitude, so absolutely necessary, for the maintenance of those inestimable privileges, for which they are now contending. The man, who fears difficulties arising in the defence of freedom, is unworthy of freedom. God has given the right and the means of asserting it. We may reasonably ask and expect his gracious assistance in the reasonable employment of those means. To look for miracles, while we abusively neglect the powers afforded us by divine goodness, is not only stupid, but criminal. We are yet free——let us think like freemen.

In the last place I beg leave to offer some observations concerning the measures that may be most expedient in the present emergency. Other nations have contended in blood for their liberty, and have judged the jewel worth the price that was paid for it. These colonies are not reduced to the dreadful necessity. So dependent is *Great-Britain* on us for supplies, that Heaven seems to have placed in our hands means of an effectual, yet peaceable resistence, if we have sense and integrity to make a proper use of them. A general agreement between these colonies of non-importation and non-exportation faithfully observed would certainly be attended with success. But is it now proper to enter into such an agreement? Let us consider that we are contending with our antient venerable and beloved parent-country. Let us treat her with all possible respect and reverence! ‡ Though the rulers there have had no compassion upon us, let us have compassion on the people of that kingdom: And if to give weight to our supplications and to obtain relief for our suffering brethren, it shall be judged necessary to lay ourselves under some restrictions with regard to our imports and exports, let it be done with tenderness, so as to convince our brethren in *Great-Britain* of the importance of a connection and harmony between them and us, and of the danger of driving us into despair. Their true interests and our own are the same; nor should we admit any notion of a distinction, till we *know* their *resolutions* to be *unalterably hostile*.

In the mean time, let us pursue the most proper methods for collecting the sentiments of all the British colonies in *North-America*, on the present situation of affairs---the first point, it is apprehended, to which attention should be paid. This may be effected in various ways. The assemblies that may have opportunities of meeting, may appoint deputies to attend a general congress at such time and place as shall be agreed on. Where assemblies cannot meet, such of the people as are qualified by law to vote in election of representatives may meet and appoint---or may request their representatives to meet and appoint.

When the inhabitants of this extended continent observe that regular measures are prosecuted for re-establishing harmony between *Great-Britain* and these colonies, their minds will grow more calm. Prospects of accommodation, it is hoped, will engage them patiently and peaceably to attend the result of the public councils and such applications as by the joint sense of *America* may be judged proper to be made to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

"Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right." Proverbs xvi.——

‡ "*By justice* (*unto the purpose*) *the throne is established*" *and* "*by justice a nation shall be exalted.*" *I resemble justice to* Nebuchadnezzar's *tree, shading not only the palace of the King and the house of nobles, but sheltering also the cottage of the poor beggar. Therefore if now the blast of indignation hath so bruised any of the branches of this tree, that either our persons or goods, or possessions have not the same shelter as before, let us not therefore neglect the root of this great tree; but rather, with all our possible means, endeavours and unfeigned duties, both apply fresh and fertile moulds unto it, and also water it even with our tears, that so those bruised branches may be recovered, and the whole tree proper again and flourish.*" Mr. Cresheld's speech in the Parliament that met in 1727.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

His Honour Governor Penn hath required the Attendance of the Members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to meet the 18th July.

A Committee of Gentlemen, inhabitants of this province, will in a few days be appointed to meet the Representatives of the other colonies, at the ensuing grand continental congress, to be held on the 1st day of September next, at a place that shall in the interim be fixed on, agreeable to the measures lately concerted by the Hon. House of Representatives of the Massachusets-Bay. (3)

The Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore has ordered writs to be issued for the election of a new Assembly, to meet as speedily as possible, at Williamsburg in Virginia: When the distracted state of affairs on the Ohio, will be laid before the Members.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by JOHN KNEELAND,

Remarks on the Rev. Mr. *Hopkin's* Answer to a Tract, intitled, "A Vindication of the Power, Obligation and Encouragement of the Unregenerate to attend the Means of Grace, *&c*

By MOSES HEMMINGWAY, A.M.

Pastor of the first Church in Wells.

N. B. A few of the above Author's Vindication may be had at said *Kneeland's* Office.

*** *Those who have Subscriptions in their Hands are requested to return them immediately.*

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* 1 Blackstone, 161

§ *Edicts cannot so bend the common sense of human nature.* Lord North's speech. (2)

† See List of Grievances, pa. 971, (1) See declaratory act, pa. 524. ‡ vid. Portach, pa. 499. (2) See speeches in the Lists in Commons House in Index. (3) vid. pa. 517.

LONDON.

Die Mercurii, 11°. Maii, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill intituled, "An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be summoned:

The said bill was accordingly read the third time. Moved, That the bill with the amendments, do pass. Which being objected to, After a long debate, the question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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Dissention,

BECAUSE this bill, forming a principal part in a system of punishment and regulation, has been carried through the House without a due regard to those indispensible rules of public proceeding, without the observance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no punishment justly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that those rights of the colony of Massachusetts-Bay, in the election of Counsellors, Magistrates, and Judges, and in the return of Jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly stated and fully proved; notice of this adverse proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been invariably observed in the Courts below. It is not technical formality, but substantial justice. When therefore the *magnitude* of such a cause transfers it from the cognizance of the inferior Courts, to the high judicature of Parliament, the Lords are so far from being authorised to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary and religious strictness in the observance of it. The subject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial justice in Parliament, for what he must inevitably suffer by being deprived of many of the *forms* which are wisely established in the Courts of ordinary resort for his protection against the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary discretion.

2dly. Because the *necessity* alledged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exist. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to assemble in Massachusetts-Bay, are not sufficient to keep that single colony in any tolerable state of order, until the cause of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of those hitherto brought into the House, are sufficient for that purpose; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a decision against the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be established upon its ruins.

3dly. Because the Lords are not in a situation to determine how far the regulations of which this bill is composed, agree or disagree with those parts of the constitution of the colony that are not altered, with the circumstance of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal institutions. Neither the charter of the colony, nor any account whatsoever of its Courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exercise of their present powers, have been produced to the House. The slightest evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniencies, stated in the preamble of the bill to have arisen from the present constitution of the colony judicatures, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the same general allegations of a declaratory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this or any other public body, may be taken away, and any visionary scheme of government substituted in their place.

4thly. Because we think, that the appointment of all the members of the council, which by this bill is vested in the crown, is not a proper provision for preserving the equilibrium of the colony constitution. The power given to the crown of occasionally increasing or lessening the number of the council on the report of governors, and at the pleasure of ministers, must make these governors and ministers masters of every question in that assembly; and by destroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its use. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other colonies, is not likely to answer its own end; as the colonies, where the council is named by the crown, are not at all better disposed to a submission to the practice of taxing for supply without their consent, than this of Massachusetts-Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the English constitution can be supported, as none of those American councils have the least resemblance to the House of Peers. So that this new scheme of a council stands upon no sort of foundation, which the proposers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly. Because the new constitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the administration of justice in Great-Britain. All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the Crown but) by the Governor; and all (except the Judges of the Superior Court) are to be removable at *his* pleasure, and expressly *without* the consent of that very Council which has been nominated by the Crown.

The appointment of the Sheriff is by the will of the Governor only, and without requiring in the person appointed any local or other qualification; that Sheriff, a magistrate of great importance to the whole administration and execution of all justice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the Governor and Council, as often, and for such purposes as they shall think expedient.

The Governor and Council, thus intrusted with powers, with which the British constitution has not trusted his Majesty and his Privy-Council, have the means of returning such a jury in each particular cause, as may best suit with the gratification of their passions, and interests. The lives, liberties, and properties of the subject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury, is turned into a snare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main security against the licentiousness of power.

6thly. Because we see in this bill the same scheme of strengthening the authority of the officers and Ministers of State, *at the expence of the rights and liberties of the subject* which was indicated by the insufficient act for shutting up the harbour of Boston, by that 72, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was set of a large innocent city containing a vast multitude of people, many of whom must be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary sentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This restriction is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compensation for an injury; but is to continue until the Ministers of the Crown shall think fit to advise the King in Council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the subject (standing unattainted by conviction, for treason or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any person whatsoever.

This fact, unexampled on the records of Parliament, has been entered on the Journals of this House as voted *nemine dissentiente*, and has been stated in the debate of this day, to have been sent to the colonies, as passed without a division in either House, and therefore as conveying the unconstrained universal sense of the nation.

The despair of making effectual opposition to an unjust measure, has been construed into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final question for passing that penal bill, of the absence of those Lords who had debated it for several hours, and strongly dissented from it on the second reading; that period on which it is much usual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to pass without animadversion, the Lords might think themselves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every stage of every bill which they oppose, and to make a formal division whenever they debate.

5thly. Because this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the support of that undivided scheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new, and unfamiliar to their situation and constitutional circumstances.

Parliament has asserted the authority of the legislature of this kingdom, supreme and unlimited, over all the Members of the British empire. (1)

But the legal extent of this authority furnishes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable use of it. (2)

The sense of the nation on the repeal of the stamp act was, *that in equity and sound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purposes of supply, ought to be forborn*; and that this kingdom ought to satisfy itself with the advantages to be derived from a flourishing and increasing trade, and with the free grants of the American assemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more easily obtained, less oppressive, and more likely to be lasting than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of those who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient standing policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, has led to that course of fluctuating and contradictory measures, which have since given rise to such continued distractions; by which unadvised plan, new duties have been imposed in the very year after the former had been repealed; these new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which those repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate steps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealousy, which on the repeal of the stamp-act was subsiding; revived dangerous questions, and gradually estranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force proposed should have its full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than whilst the sword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they must be satisfied with their condition. That satisfaction we see no chance of restoring, whatever measures may be pursued, except by recurring in the whole, to the wise and salutary principles on which the stamp-act was repealed. (2)

RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,
PORTLAND, ABERGAVENNY,
ABINGDON, LEINSTER,
KING, CRAVEN,
EFFINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM.
PONSONBY,

From the Supplement to the Pennsylvania Journal, June 29

All the Printers of News Papers in the British Colonies, are requested to publish the following Act of Parliament; which it is said, will be passed the End of the present Session, or Beginning of the next.

"*An Act for the more effectual keeping of his Majesty's American Colonies* dependent on the Crown of Great-Britain, *and to enforce their Obedience to all such Acts of Parliament as may be necessary for that Purpose.*" (4)

WHEREAS it is found by experience that Colonies which are planted by Governments, or otherwise dependent on them do at some time or other, form themselves into unwarrantable and rebellious Associations, and by their perseverance therein, entirely throw off their dependence and subjection to such Parent State: And whereas the British Plantations, in America, have of late, discovered a disposition to follow the same steps, and, in all likelihood, will, if not speedily prevented, form themselves into a separate and independent Government, to the great detriment of the other parts of the British Empire, to the dishonour of his Majesty, and to the prejudice of the trade of this Kingdom in particular. And whereas the great INCREASE of People, in said Colonies, has an immediate tendency to produce this effect—*To the end therefore that such evil designs may not be carried into execution, and that the said Colonies and Plantations may be, at all times hereafter, kept in due subordination to the authority of the British Parliament, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by, and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same.*

1. That no person whatever who shall, from and after the passing of this Act, transport him or herself, from the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, or the Islands thereunto belonging, to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America, with intent to settle and dwell therein for any *longer* time than the space of seven years, shall presume to depart from the said Kingdoms, until he or she, so transporting him or herself, shall pay, at the Custom-House of the Port, from which such vessel shall take out her clearance, the sum of Fifty Pounds, sterling money of Great-Britain: And be it further enacted that for every child, or servant, which shall be so transported by the parent, or master, the like sum of Fifty Pounds shall be paid in manner aforesaid.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall transport him, or herself, or procure themselves to be transported, contrary to this Act, every person, so offending, shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy—and that the Captain of the vessel, in which such person shall be so transported, contrary to this Act, shall forfeit and pay, for any such person, the sum of £. 500 sterling money aforesaid.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, who shall transport him, or herself, from the Kingdoms aforesaid, to any of his Majesty's Plantations, in America, with intent to stay and dwell therein, for any space of time *less* than seven years, shall nevertheless stay, dwell, and abide therein, beyond the said space of seven years, such person so staying, dwelling, and abiding, in any of his Majesty's Plantations, in America, shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

3. *Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend to his Majesty's Governors of the said Plantations, or to any other person, or persons, in the actual service and employ of his Majesty, as aforesaid.*

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all Marriages in his Majesty's said Plantations shall be performed in consequence of a Licence from the Governor where such Marriage shall be celebrated, for which Licence the sum of Twenty Pounds shall be paid, and no more, and that all Marriages had without such Licence, shall be void in law to all intent and purpose whatever.

5. And be it further enacted, that on the birth of every male child, the sum of Fifteen Pounds, and on the birth of every female child, the sum of Ten Pounds sterling money shall be paid to the Governor of the Colony or Plantation in which such children shall be born.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that on the birth of every bastard child in any of his Majesty's said Plantations, the sum of Fifty Pounds sterling money shall be paid by the *Mother* of such bastard child, to the Governor who in such bastard child shall happen to be born, and that in case any person shall hereafter, either with malice prepense, or otherwise kill or destroy any child or children; such killing or destroying shall not henceforth be deemed or adjudged to be murder in any Court or Courts, nor shall such killing be punished in any way or manner whatever.

7. *Provided always and it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this Act shall extend to make any such killing legal, or justifiable, if the child, so killed or destroyed, be above the age of twelve months, but that every such killing and destroying shall be punished as heretofore, any thing in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.*

8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the Day
In the year upon the exportation of each and every barrel of FLOUR from any of his Majesty's said Plantations to any port or place beyond sea, a duty of *Five Shillings* sterling shall be paid to the Custom-House of the respective Colony, from which such FLOUR shall be so shipped or exported.

9. And be it further enacted, that on the exportation of any WHEAT from his Majesty's said Plantations to any port or place beyond the sea, a duty of *Two Shillings* sterling per *bushel* shall be paid as aforesaid, for every quantity which shall be so shipped or exported. And that if any person, shall export any wheat or flour contrary to the directions of this Act, all such wheat or flour together with the ship in which it is exported as aforesaid, shall be seized and forfeited to the use of his Majesty, and condemned in any of his Majesty's Courts of Admiralty where such vessel shall happen to be seized as aforesaid.

10. *Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any such flour or wheat, which shall be exported from any of his Majesty's said Plantations, and carried to any port of Great-Britain, with design to re-ship the same to any other port or place beyond the sea, there shall be allowed upon every barrel of flour so re-shipped, a bounty of Two Shillings and Six Pence sterling, and for every bushel of wheat, a bounty of One Shilling sterling.*

11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the duties imposed by this Act, shall be applied towards RAISING A REVENUE the better to ENABLE his MAJESTY to BUILD FORTS and to GARRISON the same, and to support and maintain such a REGULAR and STANDING ARMY in the said PLANTATIONS, as shall be sufficient to enforce the EXECUTION of all such Acts of the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, as are already passed, or may hereafter be passed, relative to the said AMERICAN COLONIES.

A Ridicule on the late Acts of Parliament.

To the INHABITANTS of BOSTON.

Friends and Brethren,

THE whole Artillery of the Malice of your Enemies is now levelled at you. The Colonies view it on this light and are acting accordingly. The Resolution to Enslave us all seems very determined and the System settled. The present Crisis is big with more Dangers and requires more Wisdom to meet it than any that has yet occurred. It becomes you therefore to conduct with more Firmness, than to be moved from the Purpose of sound Prudence, by the Petulance of Fools. Our Adversaries expect one or the other of two Consequences from the Measures pursued against you; either that you will be provoked to take some rash and precipitate Step, or that you will humble yourselves and kiss the Rod. Either conduct will gratify them. They are waiting for it. A wise Medium they fear; and they are already astonish'd to see that you pursue it. Little indeed you have to do, if any Thing, at present, but to bear up under your Misfortunes with Fortitude and Perseverance, and to convince the World that you can suffer long with Dignity, for the Preservation of the Liberties of your Country. Our Enemies, at a Distance, have full Expectation of your being totally deserted by the Colonies. You must by this Time be assured that they will certainly be disappointed. A general Congress draws near. Take no one Measure yet, least it should be hurtful to you and to us all. Had you made Payment for the Teas, it might have been construed by your Enemies an Acknowledgment of *Guilt*, or a mean Submission to the *unrighteous* Hand of Power. Your Friends also might have judg'd it *imprudent*; at least, it might have caused a *Division* among them, which is by all Means to be avoided. It cannot be too often repeated, that *Violence* and *Submission* would be equally fatal. *Give your Sister Colonies Time to think for you.* And constantly implore for them and for yourselves that Wisdom which is profitable to direct.

A COUNTRYMAN.

BOSTON, July 11.

AS the Fourteenth Day of this Month is to be observed in this Town as a Day of Fasting and earnest Prayer to Almighty God, that we may be relieved from the Distress under which we now labor; it is hoped that all serious Persons of all Denominations will join in a devout Observance of said Day, and that Heads of Families will, by their Example and Injunction upon their Children and Servants, endeavor that such a Fast is kept as the Lord has chosen; particularly it is hoped that none will be permitted to spend their Time in idle Diversions, more especially in resorting to the Place of Parade to see the Manœuvres of the Soldiery, who certainly ought on that Day to be left without a single Spectator.

Messieurs Edes and Gill offer their Compliments to Mr. Treasurer Gray, and are fully sensible of the Regard he has for the Reputation of their Paper, manifested by his desiring them not to publish any Thing in his Power; they think they shall have no Temptation to do any Thing contrary to his Wishes in that Respect.—The Difficulty in which the Treasurer is involved with Respect to the Credit he is to give to their Account of the Town of Worcester, is not worth remarking upon, as it is very indifferent to the Printers how they are estimated by Mr. Gray.

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(1) See Declaratory act, pa. 524.

(2) See repeal, act, pa. 411, Vol. 1.

(3) See Stamp Act, pa. 58, Vol. 1.

(4) A Ridicule on the late Acts of Parliament

(5) See in Index, under Congress, Continental

† See the Bill Pa. 509. ‡ See Charter, Pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ‖ See in Index, under Troops, & Men of War. ¶ See Post Act, pa. 499. For destroying Sea, vid. pa. 415, &c. & during Malcolm, pa. 441. ? by Tax on Tea, &c. vid. the Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. & Molas. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2. & post act, pa. 499. (1) See declaratory act, Pa. 524.

We hear the Acts for the *Impartial* Administration of Justice in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and for the better regulating the Government of the ſaid Province, are to take Place the 5 ſt Day of Auguſt. ◊

His Honor Governor Wanton, of Rhode Iſland, has iſſued a Proclamation recommending Thurſday, the 14 h inſtant, as a Day of Faſting and Prayer, on Account of the dark Aſpect of our public Affairs.

By ſeveral Veſſels from Maryland and Virginia, we hear, that vaſt Quantities of Wheat and Flour are collecting in thoſe Governments, for the Relief of the Poor in this diſtreſſed Town. ✝ *See Index. Donations.*

The news-papers from all quarters, in every Britiſh American colony, ſo far as we have yet received intelligence, are chiefly filled with accounts of meetings and reſolutions of towns and counties, all to the ſame purpoſe—complaining of oppreſſion, propoſing a congreſs, a ceſſation of intercourſe with Great-Britain, and a contribution for the relief of Boſton Poor. ✝

Copy of a Letter from Annapolis, (Maryland) to a Gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Friday, June 24, 1774.

"I have juſt time to inform you, that on Wedneſday the meeting of Deputies from the Committees of the different counties of this province began here; the firſt and ſecond days were ſpent in adjuſting certain forms of doing buſineſs, and reading letters, &c. or rather buſineſs was delayed in expectation of hearing from your city. This day's poſt arriving, we immediately proceeded to expreſs our ſentiments of the ſituation of Boſton, and the ſeveral acts paſſed relative to the government of their province, and then conſidered what would be the moſt effectual means to procure ſpeedy relief to our ſuffering brethren of that town; many methods were propoſed, which occaſioned debates that laſted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, when it was reſolved, That a general non-importation from, and non-exportation to Great-Britain, ſhould take place after a day to be agreed on at the general Congreſs. Preſent 93 deputies.—As I was certain this intelligence will give pleaſure to every real American, I have ſcratched off this ſcrawl, which goes by a ſervant, ſent to overtake the poſt."

Since our laſt arrived in Town three Waggon Loads of Grain from the Towns of Groton, Pepperrell and Wrentham, for the Relief the induſtrious Poor of this town.

Friday laſt One Hundred and Five Sheep were received from our worthy Friends in Pomfret, in Connecticut, for the like charitable Purpoſe. ✝—And we hear the Taverners on the Road were ſo kind as to refuſe receiving any Payment for Entertainment or Forage.

The Tories give out that the Preſent of Sheep ſent from the generous Town of Windham, came only in conſequence of Money ſent from Boſton to purchaſe them. *How weak, how falſe, how little, and how low!!*

The Hon. Committee of Correſpondence for Connecticut, are to meet at New-London on Wedneſday the 13th inſt. to agree upon ſome proper Meaſures to obtain a Redreſs of all American Grievances, and to chooſe a Committee to meet the Committees of the other Colonies in the general Congreſs to be holden at Philadelphia the firſt Day of September next.

Yeſterday a Child was baptiz'd at the Rev. Dr. Eliot's Meeting by the Name of MOLINEUX.

Extract of a Letter from London, April 29, 1774.

"Thirteen different Letters are ſent to ſuch Men as Adminiſtration thinks will accept of Preſents and Favors, with Addreſſes for each Man to do his utmoſt to influence and cajole the ignorant, to deceive and miſlead the wiſe—Money is ſent to ſome one Printer in each Colony to be faithful to their Intereſt; uſe your beſt Endeavours to find them out and expoſe them; watch your News-Papers and be prudent, don't be raſh in any Thing; be firm and ſteady."

A Letter from London, 22 May 1774.

"IT will be very proper for you to inform the Inhabitants of all North America thro' the channel of the news paper, and requeſt the Printers of every Colony to reprint the ſame, that it is a conſtant practice now with the Miniſters here, to open all Letters from America that come through the channel of the Poſt Office, which are directed to thoſe that they ſuſpect of being friends to the injured and moſt oppreſſed Americans; therefore it is neceſſary to be cautious what Letters are ſent by the Packet or by any Captains who will not undertake to deliver them as directed with their own hands. If it will be of any public utility you may alſo inform America, that ſome public ſpirited American Merchants were very anxious and exerted themſelves a good deal to get a Petition from the general body of Merchants to the Houſe of Commons againſt the iniquitous and unjuſt Boſton Port Bill. ✝ But it is no leſs ſtrange than true, that this plan was totally defeated by the Boſton Merchants alone, viz. Hayley and Hopkins, Champion & Dickſon, Lane, Son and Fraſer, and Harriſon; refuſing to join, or be at all concern'd in ſuch a Petition. As theſe Merchants ſeemed in the firſt inſtance to be the moſt deeply concerned in point of private intereſt, (excluſive of Gratitude,) it was expected that ſome of them ſhould take the lead; which every one of them refuſing, no one elſe would venture on it, leaſt thoſe ſtiring *moſt*, who appear'd at preſent, *leaſt* concern'd, ſhould do the cauſe more *harm* than *good*; ſo a ſtop was put to the whole buſineſs here, and conſequently in Briſtol, Liverpool and the principle manufacturing Towns in England, where they expect'd ſuch a ſtep to be taken in London, and were ready to follow the example. After this, Champion and Dickſon, Fraſer, Hopkins and Harriſon, waited privately on Lord North, to implore his Mercy, he told them, that Government was determined to proceed on their plan which was ſo ſettled, that the Merchants in England would hereafter get their Debts better paid, than they ever were before, with which they came back moſt perfectly ſatisfied. Had the above Merchants come forward, I do not believe one North American Merchant, from Nova-Scotia to Florida would have refuſed to join in the Petition; unleſs it had been Mr. John Blackburn a Merchant in the New York and Philadelphia Trade, and Mr. William Molleſon (a Scotchman) in the Maryland Trade, who I am told has been very buſy in traducing thoſe Americans here, that have honeſtly borne their teſtimony againſt the iniquitous Bill, by their Petitions. I know every thing written here to be Truth, therefore as ſuch you may publiſh them.

Capt. Scott for this Place was expected to ſail from London in June.

NORWICH, July 7.

Laſt Monday Evening, Mr. Francis Green, an eminent Merchant of Boſton, put up at a Tavern in Windham: As ſoon as the Inhabitants of that Town had Notice of his Arrival (and recollected that he was one of the inſidious Crew, who fabricated and ſubſcribed the adulatory Addreſs to ſtrengthen the Hands of that parricidious Tool of Deſpotiſm, Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, previous to his Departure for England) they immediately aſſembled, and expreſſed great Uneaſineſs, that ſo daring an Enemy to the Liberties of his Country, ſhould be entertained, or ſuffered to remain in their Town. A Committee was appointed, who intimated to Mr. Green, the Deſire of the People, that he ſhould forthwith leave the Town; but he pleaded Buſineſs, and remained there until Tueſday Forenoon, when the Threat of exalting him upon a Cart, operated ſo powerfully that he decamped with Precipitation.

On Tueſday Afternoon, Intelligence of the Proceedings of the People at Windham, were circulated in this Town; the ſame Evening the Friends of Liberty aſſembled on the PLAIN, and being certainly informed that Mr. GREEN intended to be here next Morning, they agreed upon a proper Signal to be given the Moment he ſhould make his Entry into Town, that they might wait on him and tender their Devoirs in Form.

On Wedneſday Morning, at 7 o'Clock, Mr. Manning, *the Grave Digger*, announced the before-mentioned Gentleman's Arrival, by Ringing the Meeting-Houſe Bell; a numerous and reſpectable Concourſe of People inſtantly appeared upon the Plain, and appointed a Committee, who waited upon Mr. Green, and deſired him to depart the Town in 15 Minutes, he appeared reluctant, and made the ſame Excuſe that he did at Windham, but with much leſs Succeſs, for a Horſe and Cart was provided, ſo that he had no other Alternative, but to mount the Cart or his own Carriage; he choſe the latter, and ſet out properly attended, with Drums beating, Horns blowing, &c.

A Subſcription is now opened in this Town, for the Relief of ſuch Poor in Boſton, as may be diſtreſſed by the baneful Influence of the late Acts of the Britiſh Parliament: Two Hundred and Ninety-three Sheep, ſome Caſh, and a Quantity of Wheat, Corn, &c. are already ſubſcribed. ✝

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

'TIS an old and juſt Obſervation, that Profeſſions coſt nothing; 'tis equally true, that when a Man parts with his Money in Support of any Cauſe, he evidences himſelf to be in earneſt. I cannot but reverence my Fellow-Countrymen, diſperſed thro' this and the other Governments, for their liberal and unſollicited Contributions to ſupport the Poor and ſuffering People of Boſton, during the preſent Conteſt. What amiable Charity! What glorious Magnanimity is here diſplayed! Shall ſuch a Race of Patriots, ſhall ſuch a Band of Friends be ever ſubdued? No, my perſecuted Brethren of this Metropolis, you may reſt aſſured that the Guardian God of New England, who holds the Hearts of his People in his Hands, has influenced your diſtant Brethren to this Benevolence; 'tis a glorious Pledge of that Harmony, that Uniſon of Sentiment and Action, which ſhall connect ſuch a Band of Heroes, as to make a World combined againſt them to tremble. Cultivate this rich, this fruitful Bleſſing, an excluſive Union,—when once 'tis effected, it will intimidate your Enemies, will animate your Friends, will convince them both that you muſt be invincible, and thus you will obtain a bloodleſs Victory.

G.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

THE Card in Draper's Paper of Thurſday laſt, is an Evidence of the great Value of your Paper. Complaints and Reflections from that old Lady, and all of her Complexion, reſult from a malignant Heart towards thoſe who with will to, and exert themſelves for their Country; and therefore inſtead of depreciating, greatly enhance its Value. Tyrants and Oppreſſors of every Denomination, as well as thoſe who have diſcover'd a Deſire to advance their own little Intereſt, by favouring their horrid Deſigns, have often felt the ſeaſonable and juſt Corrections that they have variouſly merited. No ſurprize then, that ſhe ſhould boil over in Invective againſt you and your Paper: But the ſame Verſatility of Temper and Conduct which has always been the moſt ſtriking Characteriſtic of her Life, when it may be convenient, may produce, in ſome Degree, the ſame Adulation towards you as has been moſt liberally conferr'd on One who I know ſaid, in Times paſt, he could not put the leaſt Confidence in her.

I ſhall only obſerve further, That I preſume there was no Occaſion for Concern leſt you ſhould ſay any Thing in Favor of her, as I can't conceive it poſſible, and have any Regard to Truth: Nor can you, I think, be deſirous to hold up to the World one whom you muſt pity and deſpiſe, as being famous for the moſt infamous Abuſe on Characters which ſhe can only envy, but can never wound. *Your conſtant Reader and Friend.*

on Harrison Gray Esq. G. H.

Joſeph Coolidge

INFORMS the Public, That he has IMPORTED in the Ships juſt arrived from London,

A fine Aſſortment of Guns, Trooping Piſtols, Pocket ditto, Gun Locks, Swords, Violins, Fifes and Flutes, Stands of Cruetts, with Silver and Bone Tops, Back Gammon Tables compleat; a Variety of Pocket Books for Gentlemen and Ladies; neat Gilt, Pinchbeck, Plated and black and common Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles; Japan Trays, Waiters and Candleſticks; moſt ſorts of Jewelry; Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, ſome as low as ſeven Dollars; Patent Watch Keys that ſhew the Day of the Month and Moons Age; Cutlery and Hard Ware, and a Variety of Toys and Trinkets, too many for an Advertiſement: All which he will ſell at the loweſt reduced Prizes, at his Shop juſt above the Market, and directly oppoſite the new Auction-Room.

On WEDNESDAY 13th Inſt.

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At RUSSELL's Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of Engliſh Goods as uſual—and ſome Houſe Furniture, among which are, a great Variety of China and Glaſs Ware—Alſo, a ſecond-hand Chaiſe and Harneſs. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

To be Sold cheap at Store No. 14, Long Wharf,

A few Tierces and Barrels MELASES, Caſks of beſt Sort of Rice, and Barrels of Coffee.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by Samuel Webb, *in Queen-Street;*

A SERMON preached to the Ancient and Honorable ARTILLERY-COMPANY in Boſton, New-England, June 6th 1774. Being the Anniverſary of their Election of Officers.

By JOHN LATHROP, A. M.

Paſtor of the Second Church in Boſton.

Subſcribers are deſired to ſend for their Books.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. } *To the Hon*ble. Samuel Dexter, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace through the ſaid Province.*

We the Subſcribers, Proprietors of a Township, granted by the Great and General Court of the Province aforeſaid, at their Seſſion in February laſt, to *John Gardner*, and others, in Lieu of a Township, Number Six in the Line of Towns between *Connecticut* and *Merrimack Rivers*, loſt by the late Settlement of *New-Hampſhire*—requeſt your Honour to call a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors to be on Monday the 29th Day of *Auguſt* next, at the Houſe of *Jonathan Wood*, Eſq; Innholder in *Stow*, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to chooſe a Moderator for ſaid Meeting, alſo to chooſe a Proprietor's Clerk, Treaſurer, and any other Proprietary Officers; to Grant ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, as may be needful to diſcharge any Debts already due from ſaid Proprietors, or to diſcharge any future Demands; to agree on ſome Method for calling Proprietors Meetings for the future Alſo to agree on ſome Method for laying out ſaid Township into Lots, and to do any other Thing proper for bringing forward the Settlement of ſaid Township.

Stow, June 25, 1774.

John Whitcomb,
Jonathan Loring,
Henry Gardner,
Abner Cranſon,
Micah Keys,
Daniel Hapgood,
Samuel Curtis.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

(Seal.) *To* Henry Gardner, *of* Stow, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Eſq; one of the principal Proprietors of the Township aforementioned,* Greeting.

In purſuance of the foregoing Application and Requeſt, you are hereby required to give Notice, in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to the Proprietors of the Township aforeſaid, that they meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes expreſſed in the aforegiven written Petition. Given under my Hand and Seal, this this ſixth Day of July, Anno Domini, 1774, and in the fourteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

SAMUEL DEXTER, a Juſtice of the Peace through the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Stow, July 6th 1774.

By Virtue of the above Warrant to me directed, The Proprietors above mentioned, are required to meet at Time and Place above-mentioned, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

HENRY GARDNER.

TO BE SOLD,

On FRIDAY Next,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At FOUR o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A General Aſſortment of European Articles, Linnens, Woollens, Checks, &c. &c. Some Houſe Furniture, an 8-Day Clock, Mahogany Caſe of Draws, Watches, &c. &c.—At Four o Clock, P. M—

The Sale of the Houſe Goods, &c. belonging to the Eſtate of Experience Brewer, Widow, deceaſed, advertiz'd in our laſt to be ſold on Tueſday the 12th Inſtant, is poſtponed for a ſhort Time, due Notice of which will be given in this Paper.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW at TEN o'Clock will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,—

A Variety of Merchandize, amongſt which are, a fine Aſſortment of Chintzes and Callicoes, Copper-plate Furniture, printed Linnens, ſtamp'd Linen Handkerchiefs, border'd and check'd ditto, border'd Kenting ditto, fine Lawns, Cargut, Worſted & Thread Hoſe, Shalloons, Tammies, Ruſſell Shoes, Engliſh Clogs, Sagathees, Velveretts, Broads Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, Thickſetts, Manchester Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Caſtor and Felt Hatts, a Parcel of Stone and Glaſs Ware, ſeveral Pair of rich Stone Shoe Buckles, &c. &c.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock preciſely.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.

Five Whites, One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Seven.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 10 min. aft. 1 — Friday, 5 min. aft. 4
Tueſday, 56 min. aft. 1 — Saturday, 50 min. aft. 5
Wedneſday, 38 m. aft. 2 — Lord's-Day, 40 m. aft. 6
Thurſday, 20 min. aft. 3 — D'FirſtQr. 16 D Noon

◊ *See the acts pa. 509.* ✝ *See Port act, pa. 499.* ‡ *See Liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.* (1) *See pa. 511.*
△ *See in the Index, under Congreſs Continental.* ▲ *See Index, under* ○ *Donations.*

ANNOPOLIS, (*Maryland*) June 27.

At a Meeting of the Committees appointed by the several Counties of the Province of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, the 22d day of June, 1774, and continued by Adjournment from day to day, till the 25th day of the same Month.

PRESENT NINETY-TWO MEMBERS.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN Esq; in the Chair.

IT being moved from the chair to ascertain the manner of dividing upon questions, it was agreed, that on any division each county have one vote, and that all questions be determined by a majority of counties.

The letter and vote of the town of Boston, several letters and papers from Philadelphia and Virginia, the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston, the bill depending in parliament subversive of the Charter of the Massachusetts-Bay, and that enabling the Governor to send supposed offenders from thence to *another* Colony, or *England*, for trial, were read, and after mature deliberation thereon,

I. Resolved, that the said act of parliament, and bills, if passed into acts, are cruel and oppressive invasions of the natural rights of the people of the Massachusetts Bay as men, and of their constitutional rights as English subjects; and that the said act, if not repealed, and the said bills, if passed into acts, will lay a foundation for the utter destruction of British America, and therefore that the town of Boston and province of Massachusetts, are now suffering in the common cause of America.

II. Resolved, that it is the duty of every Colony in America to unite in the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the said act, and also of the said bills, if passed into acts.

III. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that if the Colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, until the said act, or bills if passed into acts, be repealed, the same will be the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the said act or acts, and preserve North-America and her liberties.

IV. Resolved, notwithstanding the people of this province will have many inconveniences and difficulties to encounter, by breaking of their commercial intercourse with the mother country, and are deeply affected at the distress, which will be thereby necessarily brought on many of their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, yet their affection and regard to an injured and oppressed sister colony, their duty to themselves, their posterity, and their country, demand the sacrifice, and therefore that this province will join in an association with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, to stop all exportations to, and importations from Great-Britain, until the said act and bills if passed into acts) be repealed: The non-importation, and non-exportation to take place on such future day, as may be agreed on by a general congress of deputies from the colonies; the non-export of tobacco to depend and take place only on a similar agreement by Virginia and North-Carolina, and to commence at such time as may be agreed on by the deputies for this province and the said colonies of Virginia and North-Carolina.

V. Resolved, that the deputies from this province are authorized to agree to any restrictions upon exports to the West-Indies, which may be deemed necessary, by a majority of the colonies at the general congress. (1)

VI. Resolved, that the deputies from this province are authorized, in case the majority of the colonies should think the importation of particular articles of Great-Britain to be indispensably necessary for their respective colonies, to admit and provide for this province, such articles as our circumstances shall necessarily require.

VII. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the merchants and others, venders of goods and merchandizes within this province, ought not to take advantage of the above resolve for non-importation, but that they ought to sell their goods and merchandizes that they now have, or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within one year last past; and that if any person shall sell any goods which he now has or hereafter may have, or may import on any other terms than above expressed, no inhabitant of this province, ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any such person, his agent, manager, factor, or storekeeper, for any commodity whatever.

VIII. Resolved *unanimously*, that a subscription be opened in the several counties of this province, for an immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, now cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsistance for themselves and families, by the operation of the said act for blocking up their harbour; and that the same be collected by the committees of the respective counties, and shipped by them in such provisions as may be thought most useful. *See Index, under Donations*

IX. UNANIMOUSLY *Resolved*, That this committee embrace this public opportunity, to testify their gratitude and most cordial thanks to the patriots and friends of liberty in Great-Britain, for their patriotic efforts to prevent the present calamity of America.

X. RESOLVED, that Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chase, Esquires, or any two or more of them, be deputies for this province, to attend a general congress of deputies from the colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, operating on the commercial connexion of the colonies with the mother country, for the relief of Boston, and preservation of American liberty; and that the deputies for this province immediately correspond with Virginia and Pennsylvania, and through them with the other colonies, to obtain a meeting of the general congress, and to communicate as the opinion of this committe, that the twentieth day of September next will be the most convenient time, and the city of Philadelphia the most convenient place, for a meeting, which time and place, to prevent delay, they are directed to propose. (1)

XI. RESOLVED *unanimously*, that this province will break off all trade and dealing with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to come into the general plan, which may be adopted by the colonies.

XII. RESOLVED, that the deputies for this province upon their return, call together the committees of the several counties, and lay before them the measures adopted by the general congress. (1)

ORDERED, that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the committees of correspondence of the several colonies, and be also published in the Maryland Gazette. *vid. pa. 646*

By Order, JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Com.

GOODS at the *Sterling Cost*.

John Cunningham

HAS yet remaining a good Assortment of English and India GOODS, which he continues to sell at the sterling Cost clear of Charges, at his Shop opposite to Mr. Gilbert Deblois's, near School-Street.

Choice Muscovado Sugars, Grenada Rum, Coffee, &c. &c.

To be Sold by GABRIEL JOHONNOT, at his Store South Side of Faneuil-Hall Market.

Doctor *Lagord*,

Originally from France, practices Physick, Surgery and Midwifry, practised some Years at Braintree, but has lately removed to that Part of Cambridge called Menotomy, near the Meeting-House, at the Masons Arms Tavern, now kept by Benjamin Cooper from Boston; any Person who please to employ the said *Lagord* in any of the Branches, may speak with him at the above mentioned Place, where may be had good Entertainment for Gentlemen Travellers.—Near said Cooper's is the famous Menotomy Pond, where he keeps a neat Boat for Fishery.

A Young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, would go into a Family to Suckle a Child, or take it Home, as it may suit; her Character for Honesty is indisputable. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Handasyd Peck,

At his Shop in Merchant's-Row, near the Golden Ball,

ALL Sorts of Linnen Linings suitable for Beaver, Beaverett, Castor & Felt Hatts, black, blue and green Tabby Linings, Mohair Looping and Bands Silk ditto, Buttons and Loops newest Fashion, sundry Sorts of Chain and Shapes for Button Loops, Gold and Silver Buttons and Loops, white and yellow Trimming for Childrens Hatts, white and yellow Bands & Buckles, Gold and Silver Chain, Brushes, Cards, Velures, Bow-strings, Luping-Needles, Nut-skins, Camels Hair, Irons, Vitriol, Treacle, Copperas, Logwood, Beaver, Beaverett, Castor and Felt Hatts, Childrens black turn-up Hatts, white ditto, also Strouds and Blankets suitable for the Indian Trade, Powder, Shot, and Russia Duck.

N. B. Cash given for Beaver, and all Sorts of Furs as usual.

To be sold upon reasonable Terms,

HOUSE well situated, and well accommodated for a small Family, within 3 or 10 Miles of Boston. There is as much Land adjoining to the House as may be thought convenient. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, May 19. 1774.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, TUESDAY the Second Day of August next in the Town of Halifax, at the House of Mr. *John Rider*,

VALUABLE Tract of Land or Township,

commonly known by the Name of Jerusalem, or Port-Rosaway, on the Southern Shore of the Province of Nova-Scotia, containing One Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, granted by his Majesty to ALEXANDER MACNUTT, Esq; but lately the Property and Estate of BENJAMIN GERRISH, Esq; deceased, and contain several fine Harbours for Vessels or Ships of any Draught of Water and full of all Sorts of Fish, Cod, Salmon, Mackral, Herring, &c. &c. &c. extending about twelve Miles on the Sea Coast, well wooded and watered.

The Conditions of Pay, viz. To pay 10 per cent. down in Cash, and the Remainder on executing the Deed of Sale for the same, which shall be within one Month after Sale.

Also, a Lot of Land, an old House and Store-House on the Beach, with a large Baking Oven, now in the Occupation of Mr. RICHARD JACOBS.

Also, a Lot of Land walled in with Stone, containing five Acres of Land more or less, lying on the Road to RICHARD JACOBS Farm.

Also, one Half of the Meeting-House now.

Also, the late Dwelling-House of BENJAMIN GERRISH, Esq; deceased, with the front Yard back Gardens and Out-Houses.

Also, a Wharf with four Stores thereon a Coach-House and Stable.

Also, a Tract of Land, containing ten thousand Acres, granted to BENJAMIN GERRISH, deceased, situate on the North Side of the Basin of Mines in the Province of Nova Scotia, comprehending three Rivers commonly called and known by the names of the Bass Rivers abounding with Shad, Salmon, Bass and other Kinds of Fish, and contains upwards of two Hundred Acres of Marsh Land, and was formerly a Settlement by the Accadeans. And also an Island called Moose-Island about one Mile distant, containing about one Hundred and Ninety Acres of rich Land. The aforesaid Bass Rivers are navigable for Vessels of 50 or 60 Tons and good Harbours.

Also, sixty one and half Acres of Dike Land in the Township of Horton on the Grand Pre.

Also, a Farm in the Township of Falmouth, now under good Improvement with a Dwelling-House and Barn and other Out-Houses, containing about Five Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land more or less, and all other Lands belonging to said Estate of BENJAMIN GERRISH, Esq;

N. B. In all the above Estates the Widow's Dower is to be excepted and treated for with her in Particulars after Thirds during Life.

Conditions of Pay as aforesaid.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS

So well known all over *Europe*, and in *this* and the *neighbouring Colonies*, for their superior Efficacy and peculiar Mildness, in perfectly eradicating every Degree of a certain Disease, without the least Trouble or Confinement,

The Public may be assured, that this excellent Medicine is beyond any Thing in all Foulness and Impurities of the Blood, having performed many astonishing Cures in Scorbutic Eruptions, Leprosies, White Swellings, Stiff Joints, Gout and Rheumatic Disorders, &c.

THESE PILLS ARE NOW SOLD BY

EDES and GILL,

(In Boxes of 7/6. L. M. each, *fresh imported*)

Who have in their Hands a Letter from the Widow KEYSER, and a Certificate from under her own Hand of the Genuineness of the above Pills; which any Person may have the Perusal of by applying to them at their Printing-Office in *Queen-Street*: Where may be had a Variety of Books, &c.

S & S Salisbury

Acquaint their Friends, they have just Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL,

A fresh Assortment of

—*Hard Ware GOODS*—

N. B. They have an Assortment of Nails in the Town of Marblehead, which they would be glad to dispose of, to be delivered there.

JOHN NOBLE,

(Post-Rider from *Boston* to *Portsmouth*)

INFORMS the Public, That he has removed from Mr. Hubbard's at the Sign of Admiral Vernon, to Deacon Jones's at the Royal Exchange Tavern, in King-Street.

N. B. He arrives at Boston on Saturday Evenings and sets out for Portsmouth, early on Tuesday Mornings. Any Business and Packages delivered to him shall be executed with Care and Fidelity.

For LONDON,

The Ship DARTMOUTH,

JOS. ROTCH, Commander,

Will Sail in 20 Days from Dartmouth. For Passage apply to

FRANCIS ROTCH,

At his Store in King-Street;

Where is to be had,

A few Boxes choice Sperma Candles, a few Casks genuine Lisbon Wine, Bar Lead, and a Quantity of Brass Kettles.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm with a Dwelling House,

Barn & Shop thereon, lying in the Town of Braintree, North Precinct, situated on the Main Road to Plymouth, between the Meeting House and Brackett's Tavern, consisting of nine Acres of arrable Land, well Watered, five Acres of Fresh Meadow, and three or four Acres of Salt Marsh.——Any Person inclining to purchase the same may apply to Mr. John Mills, living on the Premises.

To be Sold for Want of Employ,

A Likely young Negro Man, who can shave and dress Hair, and is otherways well qualified for a Gentleman's Servant. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Frederick William Geyer

Acquaints his Friends and others, that he has removed from the Corner of Wings-Lane to the Store lately improved by Mr. Ward Nicholas Boylston, the door below Messrs. Bethune and Prince, in King-Street,

BOSTON:

Where he continues selling English, India and Scotch Piece Goods, by Wholesale only, on the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit.

UMBRILLOES.

Umbrilloes of all Sorts for Ladies & Gentlemen; made in the best Manner and to be sold by JOHN CUTLER, at the *Golden Cock*, in Marlborough-Street, Boston.

ALSO,

Umbrilla Sticks to sell unCovered, old Umbrilloes may be mended and covered at the same Place. All done at a low Rate.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1774.

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† *See pa. 498.* ‡ *See Postscript, pa. 499.*

See Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ‖ *See the Acts, pa. 509.*

(1) *See in Index, under Congress Continental*
See in Index, under Committee of Correspondence